

A NEW SPECIES OF HYDROPORUS FROM WASHINGTON

BY HELEN GELLERMANN¹

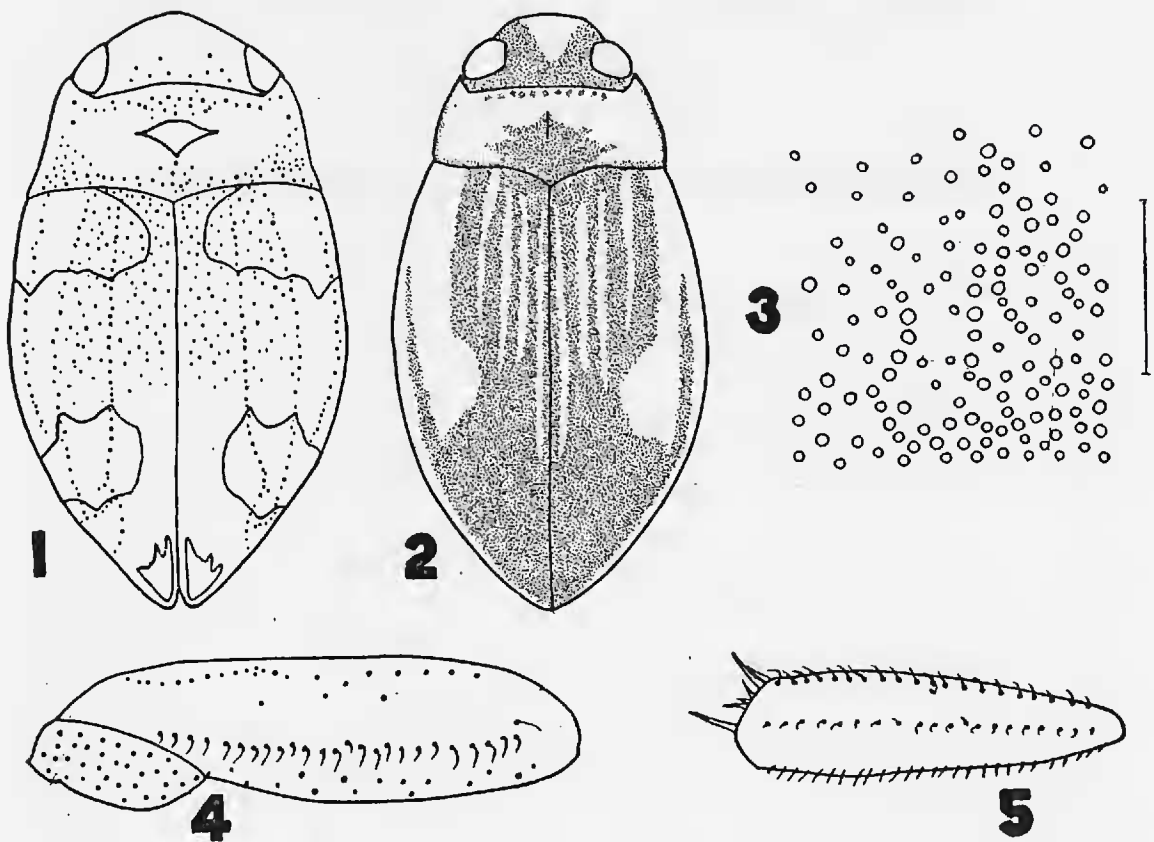
Hydroporus (Heterosternus) brodei Gellermann, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Length 3.6 to 3.8 mm.; width 2.0 to 2.2 mm. Form broadly ovate, moderately convex. Head and antennæ entirely rufous or rufotestaceous except for fuscous eyes. Pronotum piceous with a transverse rufous marking at the center and sometimes at the sides. Margin of the pronotum very narrow. Dorsum shining black except for sharply defined reddish spots: at humeral angles extending in a curved border from two-thirds to six-sevenths of the way to the suture, postmedianly extending two-thirds of the way to the suture and anteapically, triangular in shape, not reaching the lateral or sutural margins. Elytra without vittæ; punctuation unequal throughout; elytra with three indistinct, complete rows of punctures in slight depressions and numerous more or less distinct individual punctures antemedianly. Punctuation of the pronotum more dense and unequal, large and deep punctures in very slight depressions on each side and at the anterior margin; micropunctuation of elytra and pronotum very dense throughout; no transverse strigosity. Upper surface not at all pubescent; a few moderately long hairs sometimes present along the rows of punctures or along the sides of the pronotum and elytra. Body beneath sparsely, but more strongly punctate than above; micropunctuation beneath very dense throughout. Prosternal intercoxal protuberance and anterior file lacking. Metasternum deeply channeled postmedianly. Pro- and mesotarsi moderately dilate, densely pubescent beneath. Antennæ of male unmodified.

Type and three paratypes, Baker Pond, Walla Walla, Washington, March 11, 1928, J. S. Brode. One type and two paratypes in the collection of M. H. Hatch; one paratype in the collection of J. S. Brode. *Brodei* runs to *H. mellitus* Lec. and *H. dixianus* Fall in Fall's key (Rev. N. A. Sp. *Hydroporus* and *Agaporus*, 1923, p. 9). The three species may be separated as follows:

- A. Punctures connected by strigosity; length 3 to 3.2 mm.; feebly vittate.....*dixianus* Fall
- AA. No strigosity.
 - B. Finely pubescent; length 2.5 mm.; feebly vittate.....*mellitus* Lec.
 - BB. Not at all pubescent; length 3.6 to 3.8 mm.; not vittate, but with three well-defined elytral spots.....*brodei* sp. nov.

¹ Contribution from the Zoölogical Laboratory of the University of Washington.



EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Figure 1. *Hydroporus (Heterosternus) brodei* sp. nov.; dorsal view with spots indicated by unbroken lines, coarser punctures only shown. Figures 2 to 5, *Caelambus impressopunctatus lineelus*; fig. 2, dorsal view, unshaded areas corresponding to the pale areas in the type; fig. 3, punctation of surface of elytra at apex of the broad pale vitta, the scale indicated = $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; fig. 4, ventral surface of metafemur showing the punctation only; fig. 5, anterior face of mesotibia, showing rows of punctures.

CÆLAMBUS (s. str.) IMPRESSOPUNCTATUS var. ♀ LINEELUS
Gyll. (Fig. 2-5)

This variety was figured in the belief that it represented an undescribed species. It now appears to be a female form of *impressopunctatus* Schall., unrecorded previously from North America. All twelve specimens are females and some of them were taken in the same situation as males. The elytra are, however, virtually devoid of intermixed finer punctures (fig. 3), which excludes it from *impressopunctatus* as defined by Fall (N. A. Sp. Cœlambus, 1919, p. 19). The entire dorsum is opaquely microreticulate and the elytra possess two more or less evanescent impressed discal series of punctures. The only Nearctic species with which it is likely to be confused in Fall's

key (p. 4) is *unguicularis* Cr. and from it *lineelus* may be distinguished by its coarser punctation, more opaque dorsal surface, and its evanescent impressed discal series of punctures on the elytra, such series being entirely absent in *unguicularis*. The following Washington localities are represented: Seattle, San Juan Island, North Bend, Green River Gorge.

The author acknowledges the assistance of Dr. Melville H. Hatch under whose direction this study has been made.

A NEW CICINDELA (COLEOPTERA, CICINDELIDÆ)

BY A. C. DAVIS

Cicindela arida Davis, n. sp.

Brilliant metallic green above, with coppery reflections, body beneath and legs green. Head granulate, frons hairy, interocular striæ rather fine and not extending all the way between the eyes; labrum tridentate; palpi entirely greenish-black in both sexes. Prothorax rugose, narrowed behind, widest at the anterior fifth or sixth; anterior impressions deep and acute, the bottoms fairly smooth; median impression complete and rather sharp; basal impressions broad, rounded at bottoms, the thoracic rugosity extending across them. Elytra narrowest at the humeri, thence gradually widening to the apical third, punctate-granulate, finely but evidently serrulate at apex. Elytral markings consist of an apical dot only. Body beneath and appendages clothed with long, coarse, white hair, which is erect on the head, prothorax and appendages, and less so on the meso- and metasterna. Shorter, finer, recumbent white or grayish hairs clothe the flanks of the abdomen. Length 11-12.6 mm.

Holotype male, and *allotype* female, and seven *paratypes* in my collection, and paratypes in the collections of Mr. H. C. Fall, Mr. F. C. Hadden, and the California Academy of Sciences. These are from a series of thirteen specimens given to me by Mr. Jean Gunder of Pasadena, California, who took them on March 31, 1928, along the margin of a small duck pond at **Death Valley Junction, California**, east of Death Valley, and within a few miles of the California-Nevada line.

In the series of thirteen specimens examined there is some variation in color, from a vivid green with very faint coppery reflection, to a muddy gray-green. In the latter case the apical dot shows a tendency to disappear. There is no trace of other marking than the apical dot except in one specimen, which has very small humeral dots. The labrum is evidently tridentate in